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U.S. APPLICATION NO

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO
PCT/GB99/04024

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
December 1, 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
December 2, 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION
ELECTROLUMINESCENT QUINOLATES

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Poopathy Kathirgamanathan

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ have been transmitted by the International Bureau
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409)
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:
 - a. ☒ a copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)
 - b. ☒ a copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409)
 - c. ☒ PCT application No. PCT/GB99/04024 was published in English under publication number WO 00/32717 on June 8, 2000.

01 JUN 2001

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GE94/0283 094857300		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE December 1, 1999		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED December 2, 1998 CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) Nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO (1.492(a)(3)) \$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO (1.492(a)(5)) \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO (1.492(a)(2)) \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) (1.492(a)(1)) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00					
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Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(e)).				\$	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	\$	
Total Claims	15 -20=		X \$ 18.00	\$	
Independent Claims	1 -3=		X \$ 80.00	\$	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$860.00	
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TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$900.00	
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a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of <u>\$900.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge our Deposit Account No. <u>02-4377</u> in amount of \$ <u> </u> to cover the above fees. A copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>02-4377</u> . A copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: BAKER BOTTS L.L.P. 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10112-4498					
				<i>Marta E. DelSignore</i> Signature	
				June 1, 2001 Date	
				32,689 Registration No.	

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JC05 Rec'd PCT/PTO 01 JUN 2001

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Poopathy Kathirgamanathan
Serial No. : Not Yet Known
Filed : Not Yet Known
For : ELECTROLUMINESCENT QUINOLATES

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

June 1, 2001
Date of Deposit

Marta E. Delsignore
Attorney Name

Marta E. Delsignore
Signature

32,689
PTO Registration No.

June 1, 2001
Date of Signature

EXPRESS MAIL NO.: EF321688019US

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Preliminary to examination, please amend the above-identified patent application as follows.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert on Page 1, before the first sentence the following:

--This application is a national stage application of PCT/GB99/04024 filed December 1, 1999. PCT/GB99/04024 was published in English under publication number WO 00/32717 on June 8, 2000.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Please cancel claims 1-22 and substitute the following claims therefore.

23. (New) An electroluminescent device which comprises sequentially a conductive substrate which acts as the anode, a layer of lithium quinolate and a metal contact connected to the lithium quinolate layer which metal contact acts as the cathode.
24. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 23 in which there is a layer of a hole transporting material on the substrate and the lithium quinolate is on the layer of the hole transporting material.
25. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 24 in which the hole transporting material comprises a film of poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis (3-methylphenyl)-L,L'-biphenyl -4,4'-diamine (TPD), polyaniline.
26. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 23 in which the lithium quinolate is mixed with a polyolefin and the amount of lithium quinolate in the mixture is from 95% to 5% by weight of the mixture.

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27. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 26 in which the amount of lithium quinolate is from 25 to 20% by weight of the mixture.
28. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 23 in which a hole transporting material is mixed with the lithium quinolate in a ratio of 5-95% by weight of the lithium quinolate to 95 to 5% by weight of the hole transporting material.
29. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 28 in which the hole transporting material is poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis (3-methylphenyl)-I,I'-biphenyl -4,4'-diamine (TPD), polyaniline.
30. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 23 in which there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the cathode and the lithium quinolate layer,
31. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 24 in which there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the cathode and the lithium quinolate layer.
32. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 26 in which there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the cathode and the mixed lithium quinolate/ hole transporting material layer.
33. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 23 in which there is an electron injecting material mixed with the lithium quinolate

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34. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 32 in which the electron injecting material comprises a different metal quinolate which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through it.

35. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 33 in which the electron injecting material comprises a different metal quinolate which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through it.

36. (New) An electroluminescent device according to claim 33 in which the electron injecting material is aluminium quinolate.

37. (New) An electroluminescent device which comprises sequentially a substrate formed of a transparent conductive material which is the anode on which is successively deposited a hole transportation layer, the lithium quinolate layer and an electron transporting layer which is connected to a metal anode.

NY02:328296.1

-5-

Respectfully submitted,

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PCT/GB99/04024

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ELECTROLUMINESCENT QUINOLATES

The present invention relates to novel photoluminescent and electroluminescent materials.

5

Aluminium quinolate is a known photoluminescent and electroluminescent material and emits light in the red area of the spectrum. In order to obtain light of a different wavelength dopants and/or dyes have been added to the aluminium quinolate. Structures have also been made with a layer containing dyes in contact with the aluminium quinolate layer but aluminium quinolate and structures based on aluminium quinolate have a relatively low efficiency.

10

In an article by Takeo Wakimoto et al in Applied Surface Science 113/114(1997) 698-704 electroluminescent cells are disclosed in which aluminium quinolate is used as the emitter and which is doped by quinacrodine derivatives which are fluorescent dyes to change the colour of the emitted light.

15

Electroluminescent devices can be made as described in an article by K. Nagayama et al in the Jpn. Journal of Applied Physics vol. 36 pps. 1555-1557.

20

The obtaining of blue light in an electroluminescent material is required to enable the complete range of colours to be obtained in devices incorporating such materials.

We have now obtained a novel electroluminescent material which emits blue light.

25

One aspect of the invention is lithium quinolate.

Another aspect of the invention is a method of making a metal quinolate which comprises reacting a metal alkyl or a metal alkoxide with 8-hydroxy quinoline.

30

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A further aspect of the invention is the provision of a structure which incorporates a layer of lithium quinolate and a means to pass an electric current through the lithium quinolate layer.

- 5 Although some metal quinolates are known hitherto lithium quinolate has not been made and it was surprising that it was photoluminescent and electroluminescent in the blue spectrum.

- 10 Aluminium and other known metal quinolates are made by the reaction of a metal salt with 8-hydroxyquinoline.

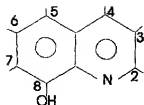
- In the method of the invention the metal alkyl or alkoxide is preferably reacted in the liquid phase with the 8-hydroxyquinoline. The metal compound can be dissolved in an inert solvent added to the 8-hydroxyquinoline. The metal quinolate can be
15 separated by evaporation or when a film of the metal quinolate is required, by deposition onto a suitable substrate.

- The preferred alkyls are ethyl, propyl and butyl with n-butyl being particularly preferred. With metal alkoxides the preferred alkoxides are ethoxide, propoxides and
20 butoxides. The method is particularly suitable for the preparation of group I, II and III metals such as lithium, sodium potassium, zinc, cadmium and aluminium alkoxides.

- Lithium quinolate can be synthesised by the reaction, in an inert solvent, e.g. acetonitrile, of 8-hydroxyquinoline with a lithium alkyl e.g. n-butyl lithium. The
25 lithium quinolate is an off white or white solid at room temperature.

As well as the lithium salt of 8-hydroxyquinoline, the term quinolate in this specification includes salts of substituted 8-hydroxyquinoline

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where the substituents are the same or different in the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 positions and are selected from alky, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, sulphonic acids, esters, carboxylic acids, amino and amido groups or are aromatic, polycyclic or heterocyclic groups.

Alkali metal alkyls are difficult compounds to handle practically as they are highly reactive and can catch fire spontaneously in air. For this reason they would not normally be chosen as reactants.

An electroluminescent device comprises a conductive substrate which acts as the anode, a layer of the electroluminescent material and a metal contact connected to the electroluminescent layer which acts as the cathode. When a current is passed through the electroluminescent layer, the layer emits light.

Preferably the electroluminescent devices of the invention comprise a transparent substrate, which is a conductive glass or plastic material which acts as the anode, preferred substrates are conductive glasses such as indium tin oxide coated glass, but any glass which is conductive or has a conductive layer can be used. Conductive polymers and conductive polymer coated glass or plastics materials can also be used as the substrate. The lithium quinolate can be deposited on the substrate directly by evaporation from a solution in an organic solvent. Any solvent which dissolves the lithium quinolate can be used e.g. acetonitrile.

A preferred method of forming a metal quinolate film e.g. useful in

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electroluminescent devices comprises forming the metal quinolate in situ by sequential dip coating the substrate with the film e.g. the substrate is dipped or otherwise coated with a solution of the metal alkyl or alkoxide to form a film on the surface and then dipped or otherwise coated with 8-hydroxyquinoline or substituted 8-hydroxyquinoline and the metal quinolate film is formed on the substrate surface.

For example to form a film of lithium quinolate the film or layer of lithium quinolate is deposited by in situ dip coating i.e. the substrate, such as a glass slide, is dipped into or otherwise contacted with a solution of an alkyl lithium e.g. n-butyl lithium and then immersed in or contacted with a solution of hydroxyquinoline, a layer of lithium quinolate is then formed on the substrate.

Alternatively the material can be deposited by spin coating or by vacuum deposition from the solid state e.g. by sputtering or any other conventional method can be used.

To form an electroluminescent device incorporating lithium quinolate as the emissive layer there can be a hole transporting layer deposited on the transparent substrate and the lithium quinolate is deposited on the hole transporting layer. The hole transporting layer serves to transport; holes and to block the electrons, thus preventing electrons from moving into the electrode without recombining with holes. The recombination of carriers therefore mainly takes place in the emitter layer.

Hole transporting layers are used in polymer electroluminescent devices and any of the known hole transporting materials in film form can be used.

The hole transporting layer can be made of a film of an aromatic amine complex such as poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis (3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl -4,4'-diamine (TPD), polyaniline etc.

Optionally dyes such as fluorescent laser dyes, luminescent laser dyes can be included

to modify the colour spectrum of the emitted light.

The lithium quinolate can be mixed with a polymeric material such as a polyolefin e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene etc. and preferably polystyrene. Preferred amounts of active material in the mixture is from 95% to 5% by weight of active material and more preferably 25 to 20% by weight.

The hole transporting material can optionally be mixed with the lithium quinolate in a ratio of 5-95% of the lithium quinolate to 95 to 5% of the hole transporting compound. In another embodiment of the invention there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the cathode and the lithium quinolate layer, this electron injecting layer is preferably a metal complex such as a different metal quinolate e.g. an aluminium quinolate which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through it. Alternatively the electron injecting material can be mixed with the lithium quinolate and co-deposited with it.

In another embodiment of the invention there is a layer of an electron transporting material between the cathode and the lithium quinolate layer, this electron transporting layer is preferably a metal complex such as a metal quinolate e.g. an aluminium quinolate which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through it. Alternatively the electron transporting material can be mixed with the lithium quinolate and co-deposited with it.

Optionally dyes such as fluorescent laser dyes, luminescent laser dyes can be included to modify the colour spectrum of the emitted light and also enhance the photoluminescent and electroluminescent efficiencies.

In a preferred structure there is a substrate formed of a transparent conductive material which is the anode on which is successively deposited a hole transportation layer, the lithium quinolate layer and an electron transporting layer which is

connected to the anode. The anode can be any low work function metal e.g. aluminium, calcium, lithium, silver/magnesium alloys etc.

The invention is further described with reference to the examples.

5

Example 1 Lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate $\text{Li}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{ON})$

2.32g (0.016 mole) of 8-hydroxyquinoline was dissolved in acetonitrile and 10ml of 1.6M n-butyl lithium (0.016 mole) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for one hour and an off white precipitate filtered off . The precipitate was washed with water followed by acetonitrile and dried in vacuo. The solid was shown to be lithium quinolate.

10

Example 2 Lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate $\text{Li}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{ON})$

15

A glass slide (Spectrosil UV grade) was dipped into a solution of n-butyl lithium in acetonitrile for four seconds and then immersed in a solution of 8 - hydroxyquinoline for four seconds. A thin layer of lithium quinolate was easily seen on the glass.

20

Example 3 Magnesium 8-hydroxyquinolate $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{ON})_2$

8-Hydroxyquinoline (5.0 -g; 0.0345 mole) was dissolved in 2N acetic acid (150 ml) by heating at 70 - 80°C. Magnesium sulphate (2.5 g; 0.020 mole) was dissolved in water (100 ml) heated to 60°C and basified with ammonia. Oxine solution was added to the mechanically stirred, basified magnesium sulphate solution at 60°C and excess ammonia added until the pH of the solution was 9.5. The yellow precipitate was digested at 60°C for a further 10 minutes, cooled and filtered under suction, washed with dilute ammonia and dried in vacuo at 100°C for several hours. Yield 5.06. g

30

Example 4 Zinc 8-hydroxyquinolate $Zn(C_7H_6ON)_2$

The above procedure was employed using 8-hydroxyquinoline (5.0 g; 0.0345 mole) and zinc chloride (2.8 g; 0.020 mole). The yellow precipitate was filtered, washed with dilute ammonia and dried in vacuo at 75°C for 6 hours. Yield 6.48 g

Example 5 Calcium 8-hydroxyquinolate $Ca(C_7H_6ON)_2$

Using similar procedure with 8-hydroxyquinoline (5.0 g; 0.0345 mole) and calcium chloride (3.8 g; 0.034 mole), calcium 8-hydroxyquinolate was obtained as a yellow powder 5.60 g yield.

Example 6 Sodium 8-hydroxyquinolate $Na(C_7H_6ON)$

8-Hydroxyquinoline (5.0 g; 0.0345 mole) was dissolved in 2 % sodium hydroxide solution (100 ml) and heated to 60°C. The solution was stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes and the homogeneous solution was cooled to room temperature. No solid was separated out. Therefore the solution was concentrated in a rotary evaporator and the concentrated solution was cooled to give a pale yellow solid. The solid was filtered under suction washed with small amounts of sodium hydroxide solution and dried in vacuo at 80°C for several hours. The sodium 8-hydroxyquinolate is soluble in water. Yield 3.6 g.

Example 7 Potassium 8-hydroxyquinolate $K(C_7H_6ON)$

Potassium 8-hydroxyquinolate was also made from 8-hydroxyquinoline (2.0 g; 0.0138 mole) in dry tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) and potassium tert-butoxide (2.32 g; 0.021 mole). The solution was heated to become homogeneous and cooled to room temperature to give a yellow solid yield 2.2 g.

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The photoluminescent efficiency and maximum wavelength of the PL emission of the lithium quinolate was measured and compared with other metal quinolates and the results shown in Table 1. Photoluminescence was excited using 325nm line of Liconix 4207 NB, He/Cd laser. The laser power incident at the sample (0.3mWcm^{-2}) was measured by a Liconix 55PM laser power meter. The radiance calibration was carried out using Bentham radiance standard (Bentham SRS8, Lamp current 4,000A), calibrated by National Physical laboratories, England. The PL studies were carried out on samples or films. The Spectra are attached as Figs. 2 to 7.

Table 1

		Absolute Photoluminescent Efficiency %		
	Complex	CIE x,y	$\lambda_{\text{max}} \text{ (PL)}/\text{nm}$	η_{PL}
15	Liq	0.17, 0.23	465	48
	Naq	0.19, 0.31	484	32
	Kq	0.19, 0.33	485	36
	Baq ₂	0.16, 0.29	479	7
	Caq ₂	0.21, 0.37	482	24
20	Mgq ₂	0.22, 0.46	500	43
	Znq ₂	0.26, 0.51	518	
	Alq ₃	0.32, 0.56	522	27

Example 8

25

An electroluminescent device of structure shown in fig. 1 was fabricated using aluminium quinolate and lithium quinolate as the electroluminescent layer and the electroluminescent properties measured. Referring to fig. 1 (2) is an ITO layer, (4) is a TPD layer (hole transporting layer) (60nm), (1) is the lithium quinolate layer (5) is an aluminium quinolate layer and (3) is aluminium (900nm).

30

1. Device Fabrication

5 An ITO coated glass piece ($1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$ cut from large sheets purchased from Balzers, Switzerland) had a portion etched out with concentrated hydrochloric acid to remove the ITO and was cleaned and placed on a spin coater (CPS 10 BM, Semitec, Germany) and spun at 2000 rpm for 30 seconds, during which time the solution of the electroluminescent compound was dropped onto it dropwise by a pipette.

10 Alternatively the electroluminescent compound was vacuum evaporated onto the ITO coated glass piece by placing the substrate in a vacuum coater and evaporating the electroluminescent compound at 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} torr onto the substrate.

The organic coating on the portion which had been etched with the concentrated hydrochloric acid was wiped with a cotton bud.

15 The coated electrodes were stored in a vacuum desiccator over calcium sulphate until they were loaded into a vacuum coater (Edwards, 10^{-6} torr) and aluminium top contacts made. The active area of the LED's was 0.08 cm^2 by 0.1 cm^2 the devices were then kept in a vacuum desiccator until the electroluminescence studies were performed.

20 The ITO electrode was always connected to the positive terminal. The current vs. voltage studies were carried out on a computer controlled Keithly 2400 source meter.

25 Electroluminescence spectra were recorded by means of a computer controlled charge coupled device on Insta Spec photodiode array system model 77112 (Oriel Co. Surrey, England)

30 The spectra are shown in the drawings.

Fig. 2 shows the PL of lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate of Example 1 and the quinolates of Examples 6 and 7.

- Fig. 3 shows the PL of quinolates of Examples 3 and 5 and that of barium quinolate made by the same method.
- Fig. 4 shows the PL of zinc quinolate of Example 4
- Fig. 5 shows the PL of commercially available aluminium quinolate and
- Fig. 6 shows the UV-VIS, PL and EL of lithium quinolate and
- Fig. 7 shows the spectra of lithium quinolate of Example 2

Claims

1. Lithium quinolate.
- 5 2. A method of making lithium quinolate which comprises reacting a lithium alkyl or alkoxide with 8-hydroxy quinoline or substituted 8-hydroxy quinoline.
3. A method of making lithium quinolate as claimed in claim 2 in which a lithium alkyl or alkoxide is reacted with the 8-hydroxyquinoline in the liquid phase.
- 10 4. A method of making lithium quinolate as claimed in claim 3 in which a film of lithium quinolate is deposited onto a substrate.
5. A method as claimed in claim 4 in which the substrate is dipped or otherwise
15 coated with a solution of the lithium alkyl or alkoxide to form a film on the surface and then dipped or otherwise coated with 8-hydroxyquinoline and the lithium quinolate film is formed on the substrate surface.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5 in which the alkyl is ethyl, propyl
20 or butyl.
7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5 in which the metal alkoxide is an
ethoxide, propoxide or a butoxide.
- 25 9. A structure which incorporates a layer of lithium quinolate and a means to pass an electric current through the lithium quinolate layer.
10. An electroluminescent device comprises a conductive substrate which acts as the
anode, a lithium quinolate layer and a metal contact connected to the
30 electroluminescent layer which acts as the cathode.

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11. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 10 in which the substrate is transparent conductive glass or plastic material.
- 5 12. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 11 in which there is a hole transporting layer deposited on the transparent substrate and the lithium quinolate is deposited on the hole transporting layer.
- 10 13. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 12 in which the hole transporting layer is made of a film of poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis (3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl -4,4'-diamine (TPD), polyaniline.
14. An electroluminescent device as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 12 in which a dye is included to modify the colour spectrum of the emitted light.
- 15 15. An electroluminescent device as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 14 in which the lithium quinolate is mixed with a polyolefin and the amount of lithium quinolate in the mixture is from 95% to 5% by weight of the mixture.
- 20 16. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 16 in which the amount of lithium quinolate is from 25 to 20% by weight of the mixture.
17. An electroluminescent device as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 16 in which a hole transporting material is mixed with the lithium quinolate in a ratio of 5-95% by weight of the lithium quinolate to 95 to 5% by weight of the hole transporting compound.
- 25 18. An electroluminescent device as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 17 in which there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the cathode and the lithium quinolate layer,
- 30

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19. An electroluminescent device as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 17 in which there is an electron injecting layer mixed with the lithium quinolate
- 5 20. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 18 in which the electron injecting layer is a different metal quinolate which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through it.
21. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 18 in which the electron
10 injecting layer is aluminium quinolate
22. An electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 12 in which there is a substrate formed of a transparent conductive material which is the anode on which is successively deposited a hole transportation layer, the lithium quinolate layer and an
15 electron transporting layer which is connected to a metal anode.

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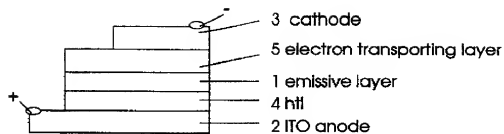


Fig. 1

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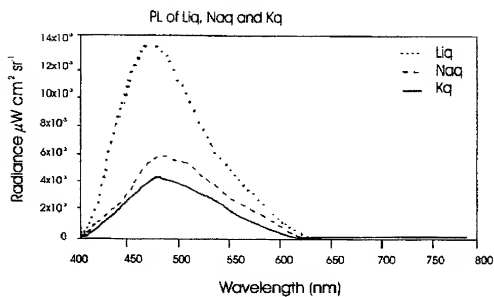


Fig. 2

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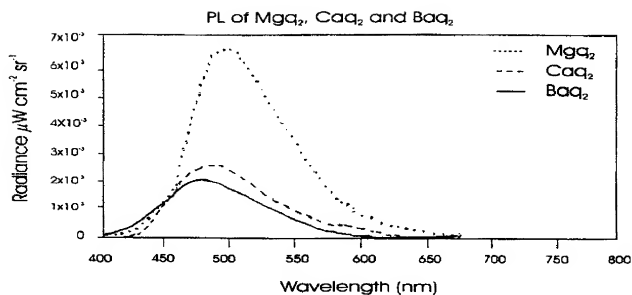


Fig. 3

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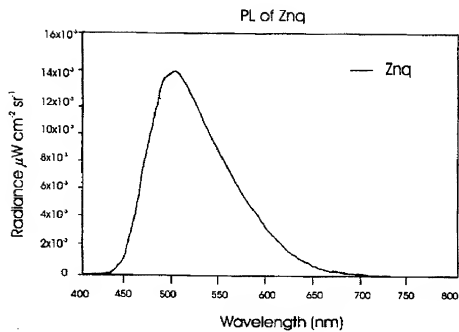


Fig. 4

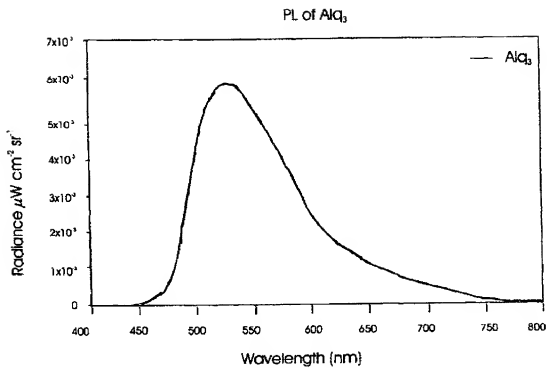
5/7^{*}

Fig. 5

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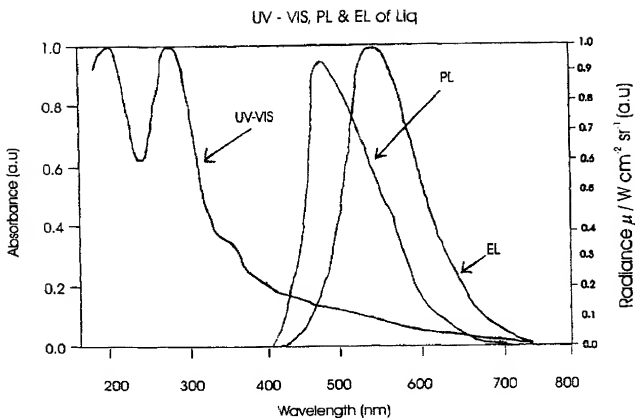


Fig. 6

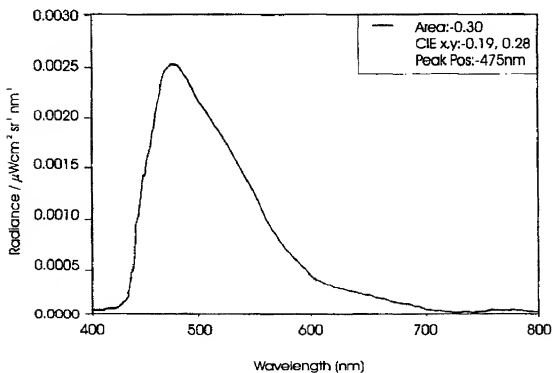
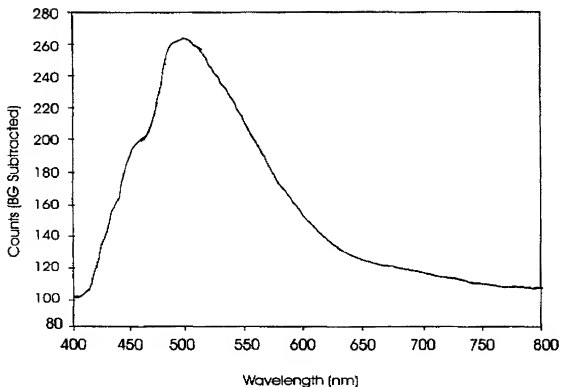


FIG. 7

Docket No.
UEL,014-US

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ELECTROLUMINESCENT QUINOLATES

the specification of which

(check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on 1st December 1999 as United States Application No. or PCT International
Application Number PCT/GB99/04024
and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

UK 98 26406.2 ✓

UK ✓

2nd December 1998 ✓

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

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